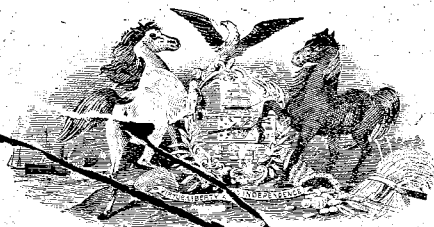


A. DANNET
GETTYSBURG MUSEUM.
GETTYSBURG, PA.

...THE...

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG

HOW TO SEE AND UNDERSTAND IT.



THE BATTLEFIELD'S GUIDE and HAND-BOOK

WITH EXPLANATORY MAP AND ROSTER OF THE ARMIES.

BY L. W. MINNIGH.

MT. HOLLY STAT. DRY AND PRINTING COMPANY, MT. HOLLY, N.J.

Spalding's

Jennie Wade

The only citizen killed at the battle of Gettysburg, was a young lady, Miss Jennie Wade, whose life was cut off by a Confederate ball while she was attending to her household duties. The house in which she was killed still stands on Baltimore street but a short distance from the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

"The Hero of Gettysburg."

At the commencement of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st 1863, John L. Burns, then past 70 years of age, and a citizen of the place, inspired by the spirit of true patriotism, shouldered his trusty rifle, took rifle and went out to meet the enemy who were then advancing toward Gettysburg, and within a short distance of the town. Leaving the ranks of the Seventh Wisconsin regiment, he fought with unflinching bravery.

In the early part of the engagement he was wounded twice, and although suffering greatly from his wounds, he refused to be pressed out, taking an active part until 4 o'clock, P. M., when he fell many yards from the ankle. Soon after his fall the Federal army retreated, leaving him upon the field in the enemy's line, where he remained until he was found during the night.

John Burns was for many years the Borough Constable of Gettysburg, and was very strong willed and positive. He died February 4th, 1891, and was buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery.

In his official report General Burnside says: "My thanks are specially due to a citizen of Gettysburg named John Burns, an antislavery over seventy years of age, shouldered his musket and offered his services as a foot soldier. When Burnside's men, Colonels Wister advised him to fight in the woods as there was heavy shelter there, but he preferred to join our line of skirmishers in the open field. When our troops retired he fought with the Iron Brigade."

WICH,
The Well Known
BATTLEFIELD

Can be engaged to convey Tourists and Visitors over the Battlefield. His services the best, and no charge.

Address,

Box 42, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Headquarters at Eagle Hotel.



Tipton,
The Battlefield Photographer

No. 3 Main Street,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Photographs and Lantern Slides of all Monuments and every
point of interest. Souvenir Albums, Guide Books, Etc.

GROUPS MADE ANYWHERE.

Gettysburg Souvenir Spoons,

SWORD PINS, CANNONS AND OTHER NOVELTIES.



PENROSE MYERS,

JEWELER,

10 Baltimore Street,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

*For all Daily and Sunday
Papers go to*



McCullough's
News
Depot

No. 4 Main Street, GETTYSBURG, PA.

A FULL LINE OF

BATTLEFIELD GUIDE BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NOVELS, ETC.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE TO THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

BY L. W. MIXNIGH.

TO THE GETTYSBURG VISITOR.

Our object in placing before the public this sketch of the Battlefield, is to give the stranger a clear and concise idea of the points of interest to be visited and understood, in as limited a period of time as possible.



THE BATTLEFIELD.

THE first question generally asked by the visitor on his arrival in Gettysburg, is: Where is the battlefield, and how can I best see, and understand it? For the information of such these pages are intended.

The entire field of battle extends over twenty-five square miles. The first day's battle, on July 1st, 1863, occurred west, north-west, and north of the town, and from one to one and a half miles in either direction. The troops engaged, being the 1st and 11th corps, were attacked by two divisions of A. P. Hill's and two divisions of Ewell's Confederate corps.

The second and third days' battles were south and south-east of Gettysburg and were participated in by all the Union and Confederate corps.

The stranger to visit the scene of the first day's struggle

passes west from the public square in Gettysburg, down Chambersburg street and at the end of the street he bears to the right. We are now on the Chambersburg pike, the road on which two corps of the Confederate army advanced to Gettysburg, Hill's and Longstreet's, and on which after three days of conflict they retreat, sending immense wagon trains of wounded and dead men on before. We move on, and ascend the first elevation west of the town. This is Seminary Ridge. The large brick building with the cupola, to our left, is the Lutheran Theological Seminary, and the ridge takes its name from this institution.



THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

It was used as a hospital during and after the battle, and it is said that Gen. Lee examined the Union lines from the cupola whilst the hospital flag was on the building. The little one-story stone house to our right was the headquarters of Gen. Lee.

The second road which crosses this ridge to our left, south of the Seminary, is the Hagerstown road, and by it part of Lee's army retreated.

We now continue our drive to the next elevation, to the west, along which we see the monuments. The avenues to our right and left mark the lines of battle, and the beautiful monuments are markers where each regiment stood as the enemy advanced. Along this ridge, north and south, the 1st Union corps, under

8-10-2-1
50

the brave Reynolds, took their stand, and nobly did they defend their positions.

Buford's cavalry were first upon the ground, and by their efforts held the enemy in check until the arrival of the 1st corps, Gamble's brigade to our left and Devin's to our right. Their lines were in advance of the infantry, along the banks of Willoughby Run.

Gen. Reynolds on his arrival finds the dismounted cavalymen engaged with Archer's and Davis' brigades of A. P. Hill's corps, whom they held in check, and Buford is complimented on the courage and tenacity of his men.

Wadsworth's 1st division arriving are at once placed in position, Cutler's brigade to the north and Meredith's brigade to the south of the pike. The latter arrive just in time, Gamble's cavalymen are being driven back by Archer's brigade. Gen. Reynolds riding forward to examine the woods in their front, is struck by a minie ball and instantly killed. Meredith's Iron Brigade charge the enemy as they advance, break their lines, and capture 1000 prisoners, with Gen. Archer their leader.

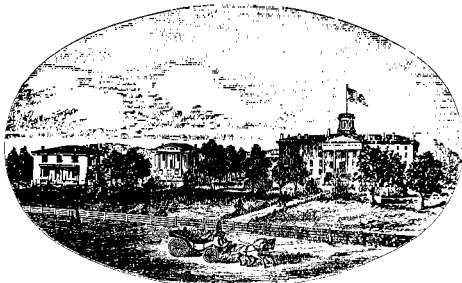
On the arrival of Cutler's brigade north of the pike, Davis' Confederate brigade move against them. The 56th Penna. Infantry regiment open fire as they advance. Part of Cutler's brigade is compelled to fall back, the others are almost surrounded. The 6th Wisconsin left by Reynolds in reserve at the Seminary, seeing the danger that part of Cutler's brigade and Hall's battery are in, charge to their relief. They dash across the fields from the Seminary. Davis' brigade try to face them but are driven into the railroad cut, on our right, and two entire regiments with their colors are captured, and Cutler's brigade is returned to its position. On the death of Gen. Reynolds Gen. Doubleday assumed command of the 1st corps. The 3d division, Rowley's, having reached the field is quickly moved to its station; Biddle's brigade is placed to the left of Meredith and extends its lines south to the Hagerstown road. The McClain house and barn and the Herbst barn, in front of this brigade's lines, are burnt on the afternoon of the first, being occupied by the Confederate marksmen. Stone's brigade occupies a position to the right of Meredith's brigade, extending

from the McPherson woods, to the right, to the Chambersburg pike and along the same in an easterly direction. With this brigade the hero of Gettysburg fought, and to the 150th Penna. regiment he offered his services. This regiment was commanded by Wister and Huidekoper; they were both wounded, as also was the hero Burns. To see the lines occupied by Stone's and Meredith's brigades, we pass to the next hill in our front, turn to the left; along this avenue Stone's brigade held position; we move into the woods, and find the line of Meredith's soldiers. Here in the center of this oak forest the Iron Brigade captured many of Archer's men and drove the rest beyond the stream to our right. We now visit the spot where the brave Reynolds fell, move to the north, across the pike along Cutler's battle line, and halt at the bridge that spans the railroad. We follow with the eye to the west the Chambersburg pike winding its way up the slopes until lost in the distance. The Springs Hotel stands to the south-west and Oak Hill to our right to the north; the railroad at our feet leads to Hagerstown, a distance of 39 miles from Gettysburg.

On the arrival of Rowley's division, Gen. Heth pushes forward his other two brigades, Pettigrew's and Brockenbrough's, against Stone's and Biddle's brigades; but they are driven back, losing many in killed and wounded. The 2d division, Robinson's, of the 1st Union corps, has arrived and is placed in reserve at the Seminary. Pender's Confederate division is hastening from Cashtown at quick time to support Heth's division. Let us move on, pass along Cutler's line, turn to our right, and return to Seminary Ridge; turn to our left and soon we arrive at the Mummasburg road. We take our position near the 90th Penna. monument. Along this stone fence was posted Baxter's brigade; those monuments along the slopes on our left rear mark the position of Paul's brigade, both of Robinson's division. Devin's cavalry brigade was in advance of these lines (see monuments to the west).

We have a fine view from this hill. We look towards the town; the large white building is Pennsylvania College, used by the Confederates as a hospital; the building at its side, a new addition to this institution. Cemetery Hill, the National

Cemetery, the Round Tops and Culps Hill—all can be seen from this point.



PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE BUILDINGS AS THEY APPEARED IN 1863.

It is almost twelve o'clock when Gen. Howard arrives in Gettysburg and assumes command of the field; the 11th corps closely follows him. They enter and pass through the town to the support of the 1st corps, and are to occupy Oak Hill, to the right of the Mummasburg road. Carl Schurz, who commands the 11th corps, pushes them forward, out the Mummasburg road towards this point. As they advance to occupy this position, Gen. Rodes, with his division of Ewell's Confederate corps, arrives from the north and moves to take possession of this same hill. He arrives before Schurz's soldiers, his artillery go into position and open fire upon Doubleday's front. Robinson's division is at once ordered to the right of Cutler's brigade, along this hill. Baxter's brigade arrives just in time to drive O'Neal's Confederate brigade back.

Rodes' division has reached Oak Hill. The 11th corps failing to get a position, so as to be able to support the right of Doubleday, form in line of battle through the fields north of Gettysburg, Barlow's division to the right, Shimmelfennig on the left, between the Harrisburg and Mummasburg roads. (Examine map, and from this elevation fix the lines of the 11th corps). Iverson's Confederate brigade cross the road to attack Robinson's division along this stone fence. They rush forward,

are opened upon by Cutler's brigade and a battery, on our left, whilst Baxter and Paul send the minies into them from their front; they are taken between two fires, many are killed and wounded and Robinson's troops capture several hundred prisoners.

Having passed along the entire line of the 1st corps we now turn to the right, pass down the hill, and soon reach Howard Avenue; we turn to the left and enter it. Dole's Confederate brigade was in line of battle in front of the Union forces at this point. Rodes' artillery open upon Schimmelfennig's division, located on the left of Barlow's division, and the Confederates advance. Barlow's division, more to the right and on higher ground, had hardly reached their position, when Early's Confederate division is seen advancing from the north-east by the Harrisburg road. We reach Barlow's Hill; look back over the line of battle, which we have just traversed, and examine the map. Gen. Early opens fire upon these troops with his artillery. Gordon's brigade advances, crosses Rock Creek at the foot of this hill and west of the road, and attacks Von Gilsa's brigade, force them up the hill and compel Barlow's entire division to retreat. Gen. Barlow is severely wounded at this time and left in the hands of the enemy. Dole's Confederates push against Schimmelfennig's division and force them back.

Barlow's division reforms near the alms house, are attacked in flank by Hays' and Hoke's brigades and in front by Gordon's brigade. The entire 11th corps is compelled to retreat. Coster's brigade comes down from Cemetery Hill to their support, but with the others are driven back through the town to Cemetery Hill.

In the meantime Pender's division of Hill's corps arriving by the Chambersburg pike, is at once pushed forward against Doubleday's corps; three brigades move against Stone's, Meredith's and Biddle's soldiers. Gen. Hill orders a combined attack. Rodes' brigades attack Robinson's division near the Mummasburg road, at the stone fence, and his men are driven by the Confederates from their position.

Pender's soldiers force back Stone's, Meredith's and Biddle's

brigades to Seminary Hill. In this effort Pender and Scales are wounded.

The Union army, after holding the enemy in check for five hours, is compelled to yield to the Confederates, whose force outnumbered them two to one, and shortly after four o'clock leave Seminary Hill, retreating through the town and its vicinity to Cemetery Hill. Gen. Howard had left Steinwehr's division of the 11th corps on Cemetery Hill, and was not unprepared for this great disaster to the Union forces.

Many of the Union men were made prisoners, being captured in the streets alleys and yards of the town, others were hid away by the citizens and escaped. The Confederates occupy the town from the evening of the 1st until they retreat on the morning of the 4th of July. Their line of battle extended east and west through Middle St., one block south of the public square. All streets crossing Middle were barricaded, the Confederates fearing a dash into the town by the Union forces.

CEMETERY HILL.

To visit this interesting point on the battlefield, we move south from the square, out Baltimore street. From the hill in our front Union batteries fired grape and canister into the advancing Confederates. Descending the hill we see the Battlefield hotel, the outpost of the Union pickets; the building was occupied by the sharpshooters and bears many bullet marks. The road to the right of us is the Emmittsburg road, and by it three Union corps moved to Gettysburg. We pass out the road to the left of the hotel, the Baltimore pike. The one-story brick house to our left is the place where Jennie Wade lost her life by an accidental shot coming from the Confederate side. Only a little distance beyond this house, and we arrive on Cemetery Hill—east cemetery hill to our left, west cemetery to our right, the latter extending to the south towards the Round Tops. The Soldiers' National Cemetery, located on the right, lies on west cemetery hill. We enter the field to the left and stand on east cemetery hill, among the cannon, breastworks, and monuments. From this point we have an extensive view of the 1st

day's battlefield, and the different roads, north and north-west, by which the Confederates advanced to Gettysburg.

The wooded hill to the south-east is Culp's Hill, and was occupied by the 12th Union corps. The ridge which connects Cemetery Hill with Culp's Hill, on which we see the fortifications, was the position of Wadsworth's division of the 1st corps. Cemetery Hill was the center of the Union battle line, and was held by the 11th corps; East Cemetery Hill by Barlow's division, commanded by Ames; West Cemetery Hill by Schurz's and Steinwehr's divisions.

On the evening of the 2d of July Early's Confederate division was massed east of the town, facing this hill, and was to storm this position and capture it if possible. They were to be seconded by Rodes' division on the west front of the hill, against Schurz and Steinwehr; but by some error they failed to do so. Early's two brigades alone attack Cemetery Hill. Along the foot of the hill we see the monuments where Ames' soldiers were stationed. Hays' Confederate brigade strike this line, force the Union troops up these slopes, into these fortifications, and around the guns a terrible hand-to-hand struggle takes place. The Louisiana Tigers capture Weidrich's entire battery, but after one of the most desperate engagements, in which revolvers, stones, clubbed rifles and cannon ramrods were used, Carroll's brigade arrives and the Confederates are driven back. Stevens' battery, stationed on the hill to the right, rake their columns with grape and canister, and the 33d Massachusetts, on the left of Stevens' guns, send against them a terrible shower of leaden bullets. It is said that Hays' brigade lost in this effort 900 men in killed, wounded and captured; never after this charge was it known as an organization.

CULP'S HILL.

We pass along the line to the south-east, Wadsworth's position. We see the strong breastworks of this division. Along Slocum Avenue, on Culp's Hill, as it winds around the slopes and through the woods, we examine the breastworks, trees and monuments, and finally reach Spangler's Spring. On the evening of the 2d when Geary's and Ruger's divisions had gone to

reinforce Sickles in front of the Round Tops, Johnson's division crosses Rock Creek and tries to capture Culp's Hill; but Green's brigade had been left to defend it, and after seven distinct charges upon Green's soldiers, being driven back each time, they move more to the right of Green and occupy the stone fence and works south of the ravine.

On the morning of July 3d the Union artillery open upon Johnson's Confederate division in these works. Geary's and Ruger's soldiers having returned, press against the enemy. For seven hours they fight; but finally the enemy is driven back by Ruger's, Geary's and Shaler's soldiers.

Hardly a tree or rock in front of these breastworks escaped. Trees were scarred by the bullets, one containing 300 minie balls; others were entirely cut off by shot and shell. In no other locality were the marks of the conflict so perceptible as on Culp's Hill.

The dead were buried where they fell; in one trench at the foot of the slopes were buried sixty Confederates.

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.

We now return to Cemetery Hill, enter the National Cemetery. Three days of terrible battle sufficed to fill it. At the base of the National Monument sleep an army—infantry, cavalry and artillery, rank and file—Unknown, the epitaph of nearly 1000.

Hundreds of dead and wounded were removed by their friends, were buried far away from this scene of conflict. But here are buried 3583 Union soldiers, representing eighteen States: Illinois 6, Virginia 11, Delaware 15, Rhode Island 12, New Hampshire 49, Vermont 61, New Jersey 78, Wisconsin 73, Connecticut 22, Minnesota 52, Maryland 22, Maine 104, Michigan 171, New York 867, Pennsylvania 539, Massachusetts 159, U. S. Regulars 138, Ohio 131, Indiana 80, Unknown 979.

The monument, grounds, &c., cost about \$150,000. The National monument was designed by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn. The statues were executed in Italy under the supervision of Randolph Rogers, an American sculptor. The cemetery was dedicated on the 19th of November, 1863, at which time Abra-

ham Lincoln made his ever memorable oration. The following is his speech :

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Cemetery was transferred to the National Government on the 1st of May, 1872. It contains 17 acres of ground.

PEACH ORCHARD, WHEAT FIELD AND DEVIL'S DEN.

We now pass to the south of Gettysburg, move out the Emmitsburg road, leaving Cemetery Hill on the left. When we reach the first elevation the scene of Pickett's charge lies before us. To the left is Ziegler's Grove, on which the right of Hancock's 2d corps rested, their left extending south by the "Bloody Angle" and the "Clump of Trees."

On the right is Seminary Ridge, running from the Seminary building southward. On this ridge were massed the soldiers of

Hill and Longstreet. To the left, across the railroad, is the Codori house, and just beyond it we reach the position of Sickles' 3d corps, in advance of the line Gen. Meade intended they should occupy; Humphrey's division on the right, along this road. Three brigades composed this division, Carr's, Brewster's and Burling's, and their lines extended to the Peach Orchard. Here was the left of Humphrey's and the right of Birney's division. The latter had also three brigades, Graham's at the orchard, which they occupied, de Trobriand's to his left extends southeast his lines at the "Loop," Ward's brigade still farther to the left occupied the crest of Devil's Den Hill.

We leave the Emmittsburg road at the orchard, bear to the left and pass by the positions of Clark's and Bigelow's batteries; we enter Sickles Avenue on the right and arrive at the "Loop," the position of de Trobriand's brigade. To our left is the famous Wheatfield; we pass through the southern part of it, turn into the woods on the right and locate the position of Ward's brigade through the woods and along the hill to the Den.

Longstreet's corps attacks the left of Sickles' line at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d. Hood's division advances first and engages with Ward and de Trobriand, but are driven back. Robertson, Anderson and Benning attack Ward and de Trobriand a second time, again are repulsed, and Anderson is wounded. Gen. McLaws, seeing Hood's division repulsed, sends two of his brigades to their assistance, Kershaw's and Semmes'.

Gen. Meade, knowing that the 3d corps was in urgent need of assistance, orders Gen. Sykes to send Barnes' division to its support. Tilton's and Sweitzer's brigades are pushed through the Wheatfield to support Ward and de Trobriand. Kershaw's brigade advances against these troops, and after a terrible resistance on the part of the Union brigades they are driven back by the Confederates. Gen. Hancock sends Caldwell's division to the rescue; it is composed of four brigades, Cross', Kelly's, Zook's and Brooke's. Kelly's soldiers charge the enemy and force them back; the rest of this division hold the Confederates well in check. Gen. McLaws from a distance sees his troops driven back by Caldwell and at once sends his last two brigades

to attack Graham at the orchard. Barksdale and Wofford with their artillery rush against the Union lines. Graham is wounded and left a prisoner in the enemy's hands. Gen. Sickles, near the Trostle barn, is desperately wounded and conveyed to the rear. At the Loop and the Devil's Den the enemy rush upon the Federals. Everything gives way before this combined effort on the part of the Confederates. They capture the Orchard, Loop and the Devil's Den. At this critical moment Ayres' division of Regulars hasten to the front, form hastily in line of battle along the northern ridge of the Devil's Den Hill; they endeavor to stay the retreat of the Union forces; they fire upon the enemy as they advance, but nothing stops them. Day's and Burbank's brigades are opened upon by the enemy in turn as they advance, and being taken by a flank fire are compelled also to retreat. Cross, Zook and Merwin are killed. Jeffords, the brave commander of the 4th Michigan, whilst holding the flag of his command, falls thrust through by a bayonet. The Federals lose terribly. Day and Burbank lose in a few minutes 900 of their soldiers. Birney's division has left upon the field and in the hands of the enemy 2000 of the 5000 that composed this command. At the time that these troops are being driven back to the base of Little Round Top, Gen. Crawford with his division of the Pennsylvania Reserves arrives, and form in line of battle along the northern slopes of Little Round Top. Gen. Crawford at once orders McCandless with his brigade to charge down the front of Round Top upon the now exultant enemy. With a cheer they dash forward, and with their bayonets glistening in the evening sun they drive back the Confederates through the Valley of Death, beyond the Plum Run, to and across the stone wall east of the Wheatfield, for the possession of which a terrible struggle takes place.

In this charge by the Reserves of Gen. Crawford was one company from the town of Gettysburg and vicinity, Co. K. 1st Regt., commanded by Capt. H. N. Minnigh, of Gettysburg. Several of the company were wounded and one was killed.

Whilst these events were taking place on the left, Humphrey's division, on the right, along the Emmittsburg road, is attacked by three brigades of A. P. Hill's corps, Wilcox's, Perry's and

Wright's. These troops force back Humphrey's soldiers; they closely follow them, and are separated by a wide gap from Barksdale's brigade on their right. Barksdale, beyond the Trostle house, urges his soldiers against the Union forces and after a desperate encounter his troops are driven back. Barksdale is mortally wounded, and left among the hundreds lying upon the field. G. G. Benedict, aid to Gen. Stannard, says that Barksdale was not found by the 14th Vermont until early morning, July 3d. He was shot through the breast and both legs.

Gen. Willard's brigade of the 2d corps is hurried to the left, and occupy a vacant spot between the Union lines in front of Barksdale's soldiers. He is unsupported; many of his troops fall and Willard is killed. Doubleday's and part of Robinson's soldiers of the 1st corps, arrive later and support Willard's brigade.


Wright's brigade, on the extreme left of the Confederate column, rushes upon Gibbon's division of the 2d corps. They try to capture some pieces of artillery; they are driven back and lose two thirds of their command.

Wilcox's soldiers push eagerly after Humphrey's division. They are opened upon by McGilvery's artillery and Hancock's troops, and are forced back, losing 500 out of 1600 men which composed his command.

With the repulse of Wright and Wilcox ends the Confederate efforts against the left wing of the Union army at Gettysburg.

DEVIL'S DEN AND BIG ROUND TOP.

We slowly make our way around the slopes of the Devil's Den Hill. There is much to admire in this locality. The massive boulders piled high upon one another look like giant sentinels guarding the southern entrance to this historic valley. The marks of the bullets are still upon them, and occasionally the visitor is fortunate enough to find a ball all battered by the great force with which they struck the rocks. Relics are becoming a rarity, and few are now being found. From the Den the avenue north and east of the Wheatfield is Crawford Avenue, the positions of the Pennsylvania Reserves, along which you find the tablet that marks the spot where Col. Taylor fell.



We now cross Plum Run and pass between the Round Tops; the one to the right is Big Round Top, upon which there is an observatory, and from it one of the grandest views in the country can be obtained. If visitors have the leisure to climb this mountain the view will amply pay them for the trouble.

LITTLE ROUND TOP.

On the summit of this hill we have also a grand view of almost the entire battlefield. From this point we can locate the lines of the Confederates along Seminary Hill, and the Union lines along the Emmittsburg road, Peach Orchard, Loop and Devil's Den. Also the Union lines north of this hill and along the left center of the Federal position.

General Lee had three corps at Gettysburg. The (1) under Longstreet, occupied Seminary Hill, to the right of the Confederate line of battle and in front of this hill. Longstreet's corps had three divisions, under Hood, McLaws and Pickett.

(3) Hill's corps occupied the same ridge in our front, to the left of Longstreet's corps and extended north to the Seminary. Hill's corps had also three divisions, under Anderson, Pender and Heth.

(2) Ewell's corps, extended from Seminary Ridge east through the town of Gettysburg, their left resting on Benner's Hill. Ewell had three divisions under him, commanded by Rodes, Early and Johnson.

General Meade had seven corps at Gettysburg. (1) Reynolds, (2) Hancock, (3) Sickles, (5) Sykes, (6) Sedgwick, (11) Howard, (12) Slocum. Under Reynolds, Wadsworth, Robinson and Doubleday were division commanders. Under Hancock, Caldwell, Gibbon and Hays. Under Sickles, Birney and Humphreys. Under Sykes, Barnes, Ayres and Crawford. Under Sedgwick, Wright, Howe and Newton. Under Howard, Barlow, Steinwehr and Schurz. Under Slocum, Ruger and Geary. It took two Union corps to make one as large as a Confederate corps.

At our feet raged the battle against Ward and de Trobriand. Hood's division had four brigades. Whilst three are left to fight around the Loop and west of Devil's Den, the other under Law

moves to take possession of Little Round Top, the hill upon which we are supposed to be standing. It was occupied at this time only by the signal corps. Gen. Warren is sent to this eminence to overlook the battlefield in front of Sickles' lines. Whilst looking through his field glass he sees Law and his soldiers advancing toward this hill from the south-west; he sees at once the necessity of holding this position; should the enemy get upon it with their artillery they could take the Union forces in flank and rear.

He at once seeks troops to defend it. Gen. Sykes sends Vincent's brigade of Barnes' division to hold this hill. Hazlett's battery is sent at the same time to support Vincent's troops. By this time Law's brigade had advanced to the Devil's Den; they open fire upon the three small regiments that Ward had placed in the valley to defend it, and after a desperate struggle Law's brigade drive them back.

Vincent's troops, consisting of four regiments reach the foot of Little Round Top, and go into position among the rocks. Law's brigade with a yell climb the slopes against Vincent's brigade but they are quickly repulsed. Gen. Hood, who comes with this Confederate brigade, moves to attack the right flank of Vincent's soldiers. Whilst this movement is being consummated Gen. Warren is seeking more troops to support Vincent and succeeds in bringing the 140th N. Y. to the hill, and just in time with Hazlett's battery. The Confederates are driving the 16th Michigan up the hill, and have almost reached this summit. The 140th New York meet the Confederates face to face; they dare not delay, their colonel orders them to drive the enemy back; they rush down these slopes; the Confederates fire upon them; the 16th Michigan join them and the enemy are driven from the hill.

The 140th New York lose in a few minutes over one hundred men. Their brave commander, Col. O'Rorke, whilst mounted on a rock encouraging his soldiers, is instantly killed. The Confederates once more attack the 140th New York, but Vincent's soldiers come to their assistance and they are repulsed. In this effort the brave Vincent is mortally wounded and carried

to the rear. Col. Rice assumes command of the brigade. The Confederate Gen. Hood is severely wounded in the arm.

Gen. Meade sent the following dispatch to Secretary Stanton, dated July 3d: "I would respectfully request that Col. Strong Vincent be made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field yesterday. He is mortally wounded and it would gratify his friends as well as myself." Secretary Stanton at once complied with the request but the brave and heroic Vincent did not live to hear of his promotion.

At this time Weed's brigade of Ayres' division is sent to this hill to support Vincent's and O'Rourke's soldiers, who have suffered greatly. They occupy the northern slopes of this hill; Hazlett's battery has taken its position on the very top. The Confederate sharpshooters from the Devil's Den and behind other boulders make it very dangerous for officers and men. Hazlett opens upon the enemy in his front. The gunners fall around the guns, struck by the unerring aim of the marksmen, sheltered behind the natural fortifications. One of them had, he thought, a perfectly safe position between two rocks just in the rear of the Devil's Den, and was picking off the Union officers and men with fatal accuracy. The face of the boulder behind which he lay is still covered with the marks of the minies sent at him from this hill. One of Hazlett's guns sent two shells in his direction, having caught a glimpse of the smoke from his gun as it ascended. One of the shells struck the rock to the right of the marksmen near a rent or crevice in the rock that extended in his direction, he was killed, and was not found until three weeks after the battle. Another Confederate sharpshooter was killed in a pine tree near the foot of Little Round Top, and in falling from his position lodged in the forks and was only discovered accidentally after the battle.

Law's brigade makes one more effort to drive the Union forces from this hill. They move between Big and Little Round Tops, to our left. The 20th Maine regiment had been posted on the extreme left of Vincent's brigade, and it is against this body of troops that the Confederates advance. They rush up the hill; the 20th Maine fire their last cartridge into them as they advance. Their commander, Col. Chamberlain, orders them to

charge. With fixed bayonets they rush upon the Confederates, capture over 300 and drive the rest from between the Round Tops.

Gen. Weed, near the guns of Hazlett's battery, falls mortally wounded. Lieut. Hazlett, the brave commander of this battery, bends above his chief to receive his last words, is also struck by a minie ball, is instantly killed, and falls across the body of Weed.

Berdan's sharpshooters now arrive and take position behind these boulders. It is not long after they arrive until a Confederate sharpshooter did not dare to expose the least part of himself, or they paid dearly for it.

Gen. Crawford brings the Pennsylvania Reserves to this hill; they charge the enemy, drive them from the ravine at the foot of this hill and beyond the Wheatfield. They occupy the stone wall east of this field until the afternoon of the 3d, when the Pennsylvania Reserves once more charge the enemy in their front, capturing many prisoners and driving the Confederates from the woods west of the Wheatfield back to the Emmittsburg road. This charge by the Reserves was made on the afternoon of the 3d, after Pickett had been defeated, and was the ending effort of the Union forces against the Confederates. The battle was opened by a Pennsylvania regiment and closed by the Pennsylvania Reserves.

FARNSWORTH'S AND MERRITT'S CAVALRY.

Before leaving Little Round Top we should locate the charge of Farnsworth's cavalry. On the morning of the 3d the two brigades, Farnsworth's and Merritt's, sweep around Big Round Top to the east, in the open fields to the south-west of this hill. Farnsworth's cavalry charges the enemy's skirmishers, drive them back beyond two stone fences; they then meet the Confederates in force, and are compelled to halt before their line of battle. The Confederates force the cavalymen to retreat, drive them into the rocks and thickets along the slopes of Big Round Top. Many are killed, wounded and captured. The gallant Farnsworth in this effort is killed and left upon the field. Merritt's soldiers, more to the west, were not any more successful than the other brigade. They dismount and attack the enemy,

and after a sharp engagement they are forced to retire before the Confederates. The two Union brigades lose heavily; their efforts, however, draw the attention of the enemy in their direction, and Longstreet loses a part of his command in his advance against the Union left center in the afternoon.

THE CLUMP OF TREES AND BLOODY ANGLE.

We now leave the summit of Little Round Top, descend the hill to the north along Sykes Avenue. To the right is Round Top Park. At the foot of the hill we enter Sedgwick Avenue, the position of a part of the 6th corps in reserve. The group of trees, in the first field to our right, is where Sykes and Sedgwick had their headquarters. We pass along Sedgwick Avenue until we reach the railroad crossing. Here commences Hancock Avenue, along which the 2d Union corps was posted; also Humphrey's division on the evening of the 2d and during the 3d. McGilvery's artillery brigade held its lines in front of these troops from the Weikert house on the left, to the depression south of where Gen. Hancock was wounded. In front of this line of battle Gen. Barksdale fell, and Willard's brigade loses its brave commander. We move north along this avenue, pass the positions of Stannard's Vermont brigade and the spot where Hancock was wounded, and arrive at the "Clump of Trees." These historical trees mark the extreme point reached by the enemy in their terrible effort of the 3d.

CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT EAST OF GETTYSBURG.

Before explaining Pickett's charge, we will explain the object of the cavalry fight east of Gettysburg, between Generals Gregg and Hampton.

The Confederate cavalry was ordered by Gen. Lee around the right of the Union army and to come to the assistance of Pickett's troops. They were to strike the Union forces in rear, whilst the infantry move against them in front.

In this scheme they were defeated. They meet with Gregg's cavalry, and one of the most terrible engagements of the war, between this branch of the service, takes place. The Union cavalry force the Confederates back and their effort to assist in

the charge of Pickett is frustrated. Gen. Hampton was dangerously wounded in this encounter.

PICKETT'S CHARGE.

We turn to the west from the Clump of Trees. The scene of Pickett's charge lies before us. To the right in front is the "Bloody Angle" and the stone wall occupied by the Union forces, and across which the enemy advanced.

From eleven until one o'clock all was silent. Then the stillness was broken by the discharge of over 200 pieces of artillery from the hill in our front, the Confederate batteries along two-thirds of their line pouring their fire upon Cemetery Hill and the left center of the Union army. The hills trembled with the concussion, horses were killed and wounded by the score, gun carriages were demolished, cannon dismounted, caissons exploded, and batteries swept away. Officers and men were wounded by the hundreds. Fifteen caissons were exploded during this artillery duel. The headquarters of Gen. Meade, in the rear of this line, was repeatedly shot through. The shells burst in the yard; no less than sixteen horses were killed around this house; one shell tore up the steps, another tore away two pillars of the porch; one went through the door, another through the garret. Gen. Butterfield, one of Meade's aids, was struck in the breast by a piece of shell which exploded in the building. Great holes were torn in the earth by the explosion of shells. The Confederates in this manner attempted to shake the Union lines, and rallied their forces for a last assault. Their effort was principally against this point, occupied by the 2d corps. Pickett's division led the charge, supported right and left by their choicest brigades. Successive lines move forward to the attack; they cross the fields in our front and charge furiously up to the Union batteries. The 2d corps, supported by Doubleday's division and Stannard's soldiers, receive the enemy with firmness. Stannard's brigade take Armistead in flank; they then face south and open upon Wilcox's brigade and capture many prisoners, along with the colors of the 2d Florida and the 8th Virginia. Stannard was wounded in the leg by a shrapnel ball, he received a ball through his hat and

coat, and was once thrown down by the concussion of an exploding shell.

The ground on both sides was fiercely contested. Gen. Armistead, with a number of his men, crosses the stone wall in our front, but falls mortally wounded near Cushing's battery. The ground was covered with the killed and wounded. The enemy, after a determined and gallant effort, was driven back with terrible loss, discomfited and broken.

In this assault Gens. Hancock and Gibbon were wounded. In the Confederate army Armistead, Kemper, Pettigrew and Trimble were wounded, while Gen. Garnett, of Pickett's division, was killed. 3500 officers and men were captured by the Union forces.

With this, the expiring effort of the Confederates, the three days' struggle ceased. It was fought by the Union army with courage and skill from beginning to end. Cavalry, artillery and infantry had distinguished itself alike.

Gen. Lee now endeavors to rescue the rest of his forces from destruction. Seeing that his only safety was in rapid retreat, he commenced withdrawing his troops long before day-break on the 4th, throwing up breastworks in front of the Union positions. The day was spent in hurrying off his trains of wounded. The whole Confederate army was in full retreat by the Chambersburg and Hagerstown roads by evening. The moment that his retreat was discovered, the morning of the 5th, he was followed on the Chambersburg road and Monterey passes, and by the 6th corps on the Hagerstown road. The rear guard of the enemy was attacked at Fairfield; a great many ambulances and wagons were captured in the mountain passes; the country swarmed with the enemy's stragglers; their wounded were emptied from the ambulances into the many farm houses and barns along the route; 7500 wretched sufferers were left to the care of the victors.

Gen. Lee's army reached the Potomac, and before the Union army could overtake him he escaped into Virginia.

THE STRENGTH AND LOSS OF BOTH ARMIES.

The Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, numbered from 80,000 to 82,000 men, with over 300 cannon.

Gen. Meade lost in all 2,834 killed, 14,492 wounded, 6,643 captured or missing, making a total of 24,000.

The Army of Northern Virginia, at Gettysburg, numbered from 85,000 to 90,000 men and 250 cannon.

Gen. Lee lost in all 5,500 killed, 21,500 wounded, 13,000 captured and missing, making a total of 40,000.

ROSTER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC BY STATES

CONNECTICUT.				MICHIGAN.				MASSACHUSETTS.				
INFANTRY.				INFANTRY.				INFANTRY.				
Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	
5	12	1	1	1	5	1	1	Sh'psh'trs 1st reg., 2d				
14	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	corps, 2d div.	3			
17	11	1	2	4	5	1	2	1	3	2	1	
20	12	1	1	5	3	1	3	2	12	1	3	
27	2	1	4	7	2	2	3	7	6	3	2	
ARTILLERY.				16	5	1	3	9	5	1	2	
Sterling's Battery				24	1	1	1	10	6	3	2	
2d Conn.				2	CAVALRY.				11	3	2	1
DELAWARE.				1		3	2	12	1	2	2	
INFANTRY.				5		3	2	13	1	2	1	
Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	6		3	2	15	2	2	1	
1	2	3	2	7		3	2	16	3	2	1	
2	2	1	4	ARTILLERY.				18	5	1	1	
INDIANA.				Daniel's Battery 9th				19	2	2	3	
INFANTRY.				Horse Art.			1	20	2	2	3	
Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	MAINE.				22	5	1	1	
7	1	1	2	INFANTRY.				28	2	1	2	
14	2	3	1	Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	32	5	1	2	
19	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	33	11	2	2	
20	3	1	2	4	3	1	2	37	6	3	2	
27	12	1	3	5	5	1	2	CAVALRY.				
CAVALRY.				6	6	1	3	1	2	1		
3	1	1	1	7	6	2	3	ARTILLERY.				
ILLINOIS.				10	1	2	1	McCartney's 1st Bat-				
INFANTRY.				16	1	2	1	tery A, 6th corps.				
Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	17	3	1	3	Walcott's 3d Battery				
82	11	3	1	19	2	2	1	C, 5th corps.				
CAVALRY.				20	5	1	3	Phillips' 5th Battery				
8	1	1	1	CAVALRY.				E, Reserve I.				
12	1	1	1	1		2	3	Bigelow's 9th Bat-				
MINNESOTA.				ARTILLERY.				tery, Reserve I.				
INFANTRY.				Hall's 2d Battery				MARYLAND.				
Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	Stevens' 5th Battery				INFANTRY.				
1	2	2	1	Dow's 6th Battery				Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.	
				Reserve			4	E. S., 1st regt., 12th				
								corps, 1st div.,				
								2				
								P. H. B., 1st regt., 12th				
								corps, 1st div.,				
								2				
								3				
								12				
								1				
								1				

MARYLAND—CONTINUED.

Regt. Corps. Div. Brig.

CAVALRY.

1 2 1

ARTILLERY.

Rigby's Battery A, Reserve 4

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

INFANTRY.

Regt. Corps. Div. Brig.

2 3 2 3

5 2 1 1

12 3 2 1

ARTILLERY.

Edgell's 1st Battery Reserve 3

NEW JERSEY.

INFANTRY.

Regt. Corps. Div. Brig.

1 6 1 1

2 6 1 1

3 6 1 1

4 Train & Prov. Grd.

5 3 2 3

6 3 2 3

7 3 2 3

8 3 2 3

11 3 2 1

12 2 3 2

13 12 1 3

15 6 1 1

CAVALRY.

1 2 1

ARTILLERY.

Clark's 2d B, 3d corps

Parsons' 1st A, Res. 4

NEW YORK.

INFANTRY.

Regt. Corps. Div. Brig.

10 2 3 2

33 6 2 3

39 2 3 3

40 3 1 3

41 11 1 1

42 2 2 3

43 6 2 3

44 5 1 1

45 11 3 1

49 6 2 3

52 2 1 3

54 11 1 1

57 2 1 3

58 11 3 2

NEW YORK—CONTINUED.

Regt. Corps. Div. Brig.

59 2 2 3

60 12 2 3

61 2 1 1

62 6 3 3

63 2 1 2

64 2 1 4

65 6 3 1

66 2 1 3

67 6 3 1

68 11 1 1

69 2 1 2

70 3 2 2

71 3 2 2

72 3 2 2

73 3 2 2

74 3 2 2

76 1 1 2

77 6 2 3

78 12 2 3

80 1 3 1

82 2 2 1

83 1 1 2

84 1 1 2

86 3 1 2

88 2 1 2

94 1 2 1

95 1 1 2

97 1 2 2

102 12 2 3

104 1 2 1

107 12 1 3

108 2 3 2

111 2 3 3

119 11 3 2

120 3 2 2

121 6 1 2

122 6 3 1

123 12 1 1

124 3 1 2

125 2 3 3

126 2 3 3

134 11 2 1

136 11 2 2

137 12 2 3

140 5 2 3

145 12 1 1

146 5 2 3

147 1 1 2

149 12 2 3

150 12 1 2

154 11 2 1

157 11 3 1

CAVALRY.

5 3 1

NEW YORK.—CONTINUED.

Regt. Corps. Div. Brig.

6 1 2

8 1 1

9 1 2

10 2 3

ARTILLERY.

1st, Rorty, B, 2d corps

1st, Barnes, C, 5th corps

1st, Winslow, D, 3d

corps.

1st Heavy, E, 1st

corps, attached.

1st, Ames, G, Re-

serve. 4

1st, Winegar, M, 12th

corps.

1st, Wiedrich, I, 11th

corps.

1st, Fitzhugh, K, Re-

serve. 4

1st, Reynolds, L, 1st

corps.

1st, Cowan, 6th corps,

3d, Harn, 6th corps.

4th, Smith, 3d corps,

5th, Taft, Indpt., Re-

serve

6th, Martin, Horse

Artillery 1

10th, Battery, At-

tached, Reserve 1

11th, Battery, At-

tached, Reserve 4

13th, Battery, Wheel-

er, 11th corps.

15th, Hart,

Reserve 1

1 th, Battery, 2nd

corps, attached.

OHIO.

INFANTRY.

Regt. Corps. Div. Brig.

4 2 3 1

5 12 2 1

7 12 2 1

8 2 3 1

25 11 1 2

29 12 2 1

55 11 2 2

61 11 3 1

66 12 2 1

73 11 2 2

OHIO.—CONTINUED.

Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.
75	11	1	2
82	11	3	2
107	11	1	2

CAVALRY.

6	2	2	
---	---	---	--

ARTILLERY.

1st, Gibbons, L, 5th corps.			
1st, Dilger, I, 11th corps.			
1st, Heckman, K, 11th corps.			
1st, Norton, H, Reserve	3		

PENNSYLVANIA.

RESERVES.

Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.
1	5	3	1
2	5	3	1
5	5	3	3
6	5	3	1
9	5	3	3
10	5	3	3
11	5	3	3
12	5	3	3
13	5	3	1

INFANTRY.

11	1	2	2
23	6	3	1
26	3	2	1
27	11	2	1
28	12	2	1
29	12	2	2
46	12	1	1
49	6	1	3
53	2	1	4
56	1	1	2
57	3	1	1
61	6	2	3
62	5	1	2
63	3	1	1
68	3	1	1
69	2	2	2
71	2	2	2
72	2	2	2
73	11	2	1
74	11	3	1
75	11	3	2
81	2	1	1
82	6	3	1
83	5	1	3
88	1	2	2
90	1	2	2

PENN'A.—CONTINUED.

Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.
91	5	2	3
93	6	3	3
95	6	1	2
96	6	1	2
98	6	3	3
99	3	1	2
105	3	1	1
106	2	2	2
107	1	2	1
109	12	2	2
110	3	1	3
111	12	2	2
114	3	1	1
115	3	2	3
116	2	1	2
118	5	1	1
119	6	1	3
121	1	3	1
139	6	3	3
140	2	1	3
141	3	1	1
142	1	3	1
143	1	3	2
145	2	1	4
147	12	2	1
148	2	1	1
149	1	3	2
150	1	3	2
151	1	3	1
153	11	1	1
155	5	2	3

CAVALRY.

1	2	1	
3	2	1	
4	2	3	
6	Reserve	1	
16	2	3	
17	1	2	
18	3	1	

ARTILLERY.

1st, Cooper, B, 1st corps.			
1st, Battery, Knapp.			
1st, Atwell, E, 12th corps.			
1st, Thomson, C and F, Reserve.	1		
1st, Ricketts, F and G, Reserve.	3		

RHODE ISLAND.

INFANTRY.

Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.
2	6	3	2

ARTILLERY.

1st, Arnold, A, 2d corps.			
1st, Brown, B, 2d corps.			
1st, Waterman, C, 6th corps.			
1st, Bucklyn, E, 3d corps.			
1st, Adams, G, 6th corps.			

U. S. INFANTRY.

Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.
*1	3	1	2
*2	3	1	2
2	5	2	2
3	5	2	1
4	5	2	1
6	5	2	1
7	5	2	2
10	5	2	2
11	5	2	2
12	5	2	1
14	5	2	1
17	5	2	2

U. S. CAVALRY.

(Reserve Brigade).

Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.
1		1	1
2		1	1
5		1	1
6		1	1

U. S. ARTILLERY.

Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.
1st, Randall, E & G, Horse Art.			2
1st, Eakin, H, Reserve			1
1st, Woodruff, I, 2d corps.			
1st, Graham, K, Horse Art.			2
2d, Calef, A, Horse Art.			2
2d, Heaton, B & L, Horse Art.			1
2d, Williston, D, 6th corps.			

*Sharpshooters.

U. S. ARTILLERY.—Con.				U. S. ARTILLERY.—Con.				WEST VIRGINIA.—Con.			
Regt.	Corps.	Div.	Brig.								
2d, Pennington, M,				4th, Rugg, F, 12th							
Horse Art.	1			corps.				1	3	1	
2d, Butler, G, 6th				4th, Wilkeson, G,				3	1	2	
corps,				11th corps,							
3d, Fuller, C, Horse				4th, Seeley, K, 3d				Hill's, C,		3	
Art.	2			corps,							
3d, Turnbull, F and				5th, Weir, C, Res.	1						
K, Reserve	1			5th, Hazlett, D, 5th							
4th, Cushing, A, 2d				corps.				2	6	2	2
corps,				5th, Martin, F, 6th				3	6	2	2
4th, Stewart, B, 1st				corps,				4	6	2	2
corps,				5th, Watson, I, 5th				5	6	2	2
4th, Thomas, C, Re-				corps,				6	6	2	2
serve	1			5th, Kinzer, K, 12th				13	1	3	3
4th Elder, E, Horse				corps.				14	1	3	3
Art.	1							16	1	3	3
				WEST VIRGINIA.							
				INFANTRY.				1	3	1	
				7	2	3	1				

ROSTER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

COMMANDED BY MAJ.-GEN. GEO. G. MEADE.

FIRST CORPS.

Reynolds. Doubleday. Newton.
 1st Division—Wadsworth.
 1st Brigade—Meredith.
 2d Brigade—Cutler.
 2d Division—Robinson.
 1st Brigade—Paul.
 2d Brigade—Baxter.
 3d Division—Doubleday, Rowley.
 1st Brigade—Biddle.
 2d Brigade—Stone.
 3d Brigade—Stannard.
 Artillery Brigade—Wainwright.

SECOND CORPS.

Hancock. Gibbon. Hays.
 1st Division—Caldwell.
 1st Brigade—Cross.
 2d Brigade—Kelly.
 3d Brigade—Zook.
 4th Brigade—Brooke.
 2d Division—Gibbon, Harrow,
 1st Brigade—Harrow, Heath.
 2d Brigade—Webb.
 3d Brigade—Hall.

3d Division—Hays.

1st Brigade—Carroll.
 2d Brigade—Smyth, Pierce.
 3d Brigade—Willard, Sherrill.
 Artillery Brigade—Hazard.

THIRD CORPS.

Sickles. Birney. Hancock.
 1st Division—Birney, Ward.
 1st Brigade—Graham, Tippin.
 2d Brigade—Ward, Berdan.
 3d Brigade—de Trobriand.
 2d Division—Humphreys.
 1st Brigade—Carr.
 2d Brigade—Brewster.
 3d Brigade—Burling.
 Artillery Brigade—Randolph, Clark.

FIFTH CORPS.

Sykes.
 1st Division—Barnes.
 1st Brigade—Tilton.
 2d Brigade—Sweitzer.
 3d Brigade—Vincent, Rice.

2d Division—Ayres.
 1st Brigade—Day.
 2d Brigade—Burbank.
 3d Brigade—Weed, Garrard.
 3d Division—Crawford.
 1st Brigade—McCandless.
 3d Brigade—Fisher.
 Artillery Brigade—Martin.

SIXTH CORPS.

Sedgwick.

1st Division—Wright.
 1st Brigade—Torbert.
 2d Brigade—Bartlett.
 3d Brigade—Russel.
 2d Division—Howe.
 2d Brigade—Grant.
 3d Brigade—Neill.
 3d Division—Newton, Wheaton.
 1st Brigade—Shaler.
 2d Brigade—Eustis.
 3d Brigade—Wheaton, Nevin.
 Artillery Brigade—Tompkins.

ELEVENTH CORPS.

Howard. Schurz.

1st Division—Barlow, Ames.
 1st Brigade—Gilsa.
 2d Brigade—Ames, Harris.
 2d Division—Steinwehr.
 1st Brigade—Coster.
 2d Brigade—Smith.
 3d Division—Schurz, Schimmelfennig.
 1st Brigade—Schimmelfennig, Amsberg.
 2d Brigade—Krzyzanowski.
 Artillery Brigade—Osborn.

TWELFTH CORPS.

Slocum. Williams.

1st Division—Ruger.
 1st Brigade—McDougal.
 2d Brigade—Lockwood.
 3d Brigade—Colgrove.
 2d Division—Geary.
 1st Brigade—Candy.
 2d Brigade—Cobham, Kane.
 3d Brigade—Green.
 Artillery Brigade—Muhlenberg.

U. S. CAVALRY CORPS.

Pleasanton.

1st Division—Buford.
 1st Brigade—Gamble.
 2d Brigade—Devin.
 Reserve Brigade—Merritt.
 2d Division—Gregg.
 1st Brigade—McIntosh.
 2d Brigade—Huey.
 3d Brigade—Gregg.
 3d Division—Kilpatrick.
 1st Brigade—Farnsworth, Richmond.
 2d Brigade—Custer.
 Horse Artillery—Robertson, Tidball.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Hunt.

Tyler. Robertson.
 1st Regular Brigade—Ranson.
 1st Volunteer Brigade—McGilvery.
 2d Volunteer Brigade—Taft.
 3d Volunteer Brigade—Huntington.
 4th Volunteer Brigade—Fitzhugh.
 Artillery Train Guard—4th New Jersey.

TO SEE THE BATTLEFIELD SATISFACTORILY

SECURE

L. W. MINNIGH, THE GUIDE.

Arrangements can be made by mail.

Address

L. W. MINNIGH,

Box 42, Gettysburg, Pa.

ROSTER OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

COMMANDED BY ROBERT E. LEE.

FIRST CORPS.

Longstreet.

1st Division—McLaws.

1st Brigade—Kershaw.

2d Brigade—Semmes, Bryan.

3d Brigade—Barksdale, Humphreys.

4th Brigade—Wofford.

1st Division Artillery—Cabell.

2d Division—Pickett.

1st Brigade—Garnett.

2d Brigade—Armistead, Ayloott.

3d Brigade—Kemper, Mayo.

2d Division Artillery—Dearing.

3d Division—Hood.

1st Brigade—Law, Sheffield.

2d Brigade—Anderson, White.

3d Brigade—Robertson.

4th Brigade—Benning.

3d Division Artillery—Henry.

SECOND CORPS.

Ewell.

1st Division—Early.

1st Brigade—Hays.

2d Brigade—Avery, Godwin.

3d Brigade—Smith.

4th Brigade—Gordon.

1st Division Artillery—Jones.

2d Division—Johnson.

1st Brigade—Stuart.

2d Brigade—Williams, Nicholes.

3d Brigade—Walker.

4th Brigade—Jones, Dungan.

2d Division Artillery—Latimer, Raine.

3d Division—Rodes.

1st Brigade—Daniel.

2d Brigade—Iverson.

3d Brigade—Doles.

4th Brigade—Ramseur.

5th Brigade—O'Neal.

3d Division Artillery—Carter.

THIRD CORPS.

Hill.

1st Division—Anderson.

1st Brigade—Wilcox.

2d Brigade—Mahone.

3d Brigade—Wright, Gibson.

4th Brigade—Lang.

5th Brigade—Posey.

1st Division Artillery—Lane.

2d Division—Heth, Pettigrew.

1st Brigade—Pettigrew, Marshall.

2d Brigade—Brockenbrough.

3d Brigade—Archer, Fry.

4th Brigade—Davis.

2d Division Artillery—Garnett.

3d Division—Pender, Lane, Trimble.

1st Brigade—Perrin.

2d Brigade—Lane, Avery.

3d Brigade—Thomas.

4th Brigade—Scales, Gordon, Lowrance.

3d Division Artillery—Poague.

STUART'S CAVALRY.

J. E. B. Stuart.

Hampton's Brig.—Hampton, Baker.

Fitz Lee's Brigade—Lee.

W. H. F. Lee's Brigade—Chambliss.

Jones' Brigade—Jones.

Jenkins' Brigade—Ferguson.

STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY.

Breathed, Griffin, McGregor.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

1st Corps Artillery—Walton.

Alexander's Battalion—Alexander.

Washington Art.—Eshleman.

2d Corps Artillery—Brown.

Brown's Battalion—Dance.

Nelson's Battalion—Nelson.

3d Corps Artillery—Walker.

McIntosh's Battalion—McIntosh.

Pegram's Battalion—1 Pegram, 2 Brunson.

The Eagle Hotel,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The place to secure the most reliable Guides for the Battlefield, with moderate rates for transportation. Rates \$2.00 a Day.

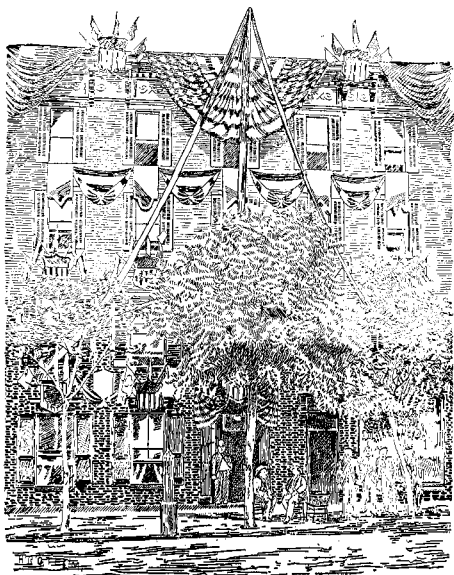
H. Yingling, Proprietor.

McCullough's **Restaurant *and* Dining Rooms.**

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. SEATS 60 GUESTS.

FINE ROOMS BY THE DAY.

Southwest Corner Main Street and Diamond,
GETTYSBURG, PA.



CITY HOTEL.

THIS hotel is situated on Main Street, one square from Philadelphia and Reading Depot; also one square from Western Maryland Depot; Within 40 yards of the Diamond of the town; 54 comfortable rooms in the house; Parlors on first and second floors; Hot and Cold Baths on second floor, Free to Guests of the house; Ladies' Wash Room on second floor; Business men, Strangers, Tourists and G. A. R. Men will find it to their advantage to make the City Hotel their quarters. We have also a full line of battle-field Wagons and Surreys.

First-Class Guides for the Field.
Charges Reasonable.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with Hotel.

JOHN E. HUGHES, Prop.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.